NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1887.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

FIOLENCE IN IRELAND.

Patriots Still Speak Their Minds, Though Jalls Yawn for Them—The Char's Play Day in Donmark—He Forgets the Nibilists and Romps with the Children—Joy in Annam's Royal Falace—A Frinces Turns Blackmaller—Seems of Terrible Poverty in Trafalgar Square—The Stones Covered at Night by the Homeless of London.

ight. 1887, by Tax Sex Printing and Public

LONDON, Oct. 1 .- Having found no reply Remember Mitchelstown," the strong war ery furnished by the Grand Old Man to the Liberals and Parnellites, the Tories have adopted the pleasing fiction that no reply is needed, and now proceed calmly to have their autumn campaign on the fallacious proposi-tion that their policy has been a success, that they have furnished the means of rendering Ireland peaceful, and that only the continue support of the English people is necessary to make everything all right and enable the Tory Ministers to devote the next session to the in-terests of the country at large. "Only the leading English and Irish agitators are to blame," say the Tory leaders. "The people are con-tent, delighted in fact, and, if the agitators will not stop making trouble, we will look them up, and the people will support us."

It is unnecessary to prove to American readers the utter absurdity of such talk, and it is can have faith in such nonsense, although it has formed the burden of all the Tory speeches for days past. Chamberlain, in his speech at Birmingnam on Thursday, told the crowd how much they trusted the Tories, and as the crowd had been carefully picked and only admitted bish without interruption. It happened, how-ever, that the picked crowd was almost purely Tory, the Unionist element having melted away, as I have frequently remarked, in consequence of the Coercion bill and the outrages following it. So, when Chamberlain had finished by energetically denying that he was on the fence and was going to America to do fishery work just to escape responsibility, a lot of his hearers proceeded to vote for a resolution expressing want of confidence in the speaker This must have been very trying to Chamberlain, for a man on the fence, like a man in love, is usually the last to find out his true position, and never by any chance imagines that any

Another Liberal-Unionist, T. W. Bussell, M. P., tried earlier in the week to feed the voters at Plymouth the same Tory sophistry which Chamberlain has been dealing out, but he foolishly neglected picking his audience, and from his first attempt to excuse the Mitchelstown murders he was allenced by the crowd, and the meeting was broken up amid yells of indignation and derision, which showed how little support the Tory policy really has, and how thoroughly the people agree with Gladstone, who has told them that any Englishman countenancing the murder of Irishmen at litchelstown was unworthy of the liberty which he enjoys

the details are cabled to THE SUN daily, still goes on. The crisis is delayed by the hesitancy of the Government to use, in face of public opinion, the full power of coercion, but it must come soon, as the Government cannot long refuse to obey the clamoring of the Tory land of every means in their power to stamp out the Irish National League and suppress its sup-porters. Already the Government have begun attack newspapers in spite of the protestations in Parliament that no part of the Coercion bill was aimed at the freedom of the press. William O'Brien and T. D. Sullivan are to be prosecuted for having reported a meeting of the unpercent branches of the League in their newspapers, United Ireland and the Nation. Every one knows that O'Brien is not afraid of anything that the Tories can do, and Sullivan, the Lord Mayor and poet, whose verses, full of scorn for coercion, have been cabled in a letter, is not a bit more frightened than his shall have exciting and desperate times in Ire-

land very soon if the Tories prove courageous enough to carry out their undertaking. The hatred of the people for the constabulary grows daily in bitterness, and Sir Samuel W. Baker, the African explorer, bringing his experiences to bear on the question, suggests that the policemen be supplied with circular to protect them from the pessants' stones. better protection before many months have passed, for peasants cannot be expected to answer rifle shots with pebbles always.

The relations between Germany and France hold the interest of Europe. The present state of affairs promises to continue until a destructive war shall have cleared the political atmosphere of hatred and distrust. When the killing of a French gamekeeper and the wounding of a French officer by a German sollier on the frontier were first reported there was a cry on all sides that war was near and must soon break out. The event seems to prove that there is in reality less danger of war now than there has been in a very long time. On both sides there is the strongest evidence of a desire to maintain peace and to settle the quarrel.

Not only Franco-German news, but the news rom all over the Continent has a most peaceful tone this week. The Emperor of Austria in his speech from the Hungarian throne takes particular pains to say that the vast annual armament is kept up as a wise precaution, but not because anything is going to happen soon: and now that Bismarck has finished on amicable interview, he received this evening a friendly call from Signor Crispi, the Italian Premier, and is talking matters over, so as to renew and strengthen the alliance of Austria. Germany, and Italy with England, as an outand Russia. Even the Bulgarian question which next to the Franco-German complications is the most threatening to European peace, has grown wonderfully dull, so much so,

that we are allowed almost to forget it. Bismarck having been flatly snubbed by the ing with the Emperor William, appears to have sed coquetting with that bearish potenta for the present, at least, and devotes his atention to proving that if Russia is not willing. aguratively speaking, to play, he can find other nations, such as Austria and Italy, who are only too glad to do so,

Bismarck's sudden burst of severity toward Bulgaria and poor little Prince Ferdinand was, course, a part of his plan for gaining over the Czar, and that appears to have been aba doned with the rest of the coquetting. Of ourse every one knows that Ferdinand's fate, though postponed, is not by any means averted. It is bound to overtake him, and it is pretty sure to take the form of the Russian bear with his military claws spread out all ready for business. The prevailing belief is that Russian statesmen themselves, De Giers and all the rest of them, have no idea just what ate their imperial master intends for Ferdinand. The Czar is spending his vacation at redensbourg Castle, as the guest of his ather-in-law, the King of Denmark, and as any allusion to the Bulgarian question and Prince Ferdinand throws bim into a rage,

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE. his holiday is over. it is a genuine holiday that the Czar has gone in for, and a most interesting letter from Fredensbourg makes it evident that he would have been a very good, kind-hearted sort of a chap, enjoy-ing life tremendously if he had not been noble born and an autocrat. He goes on long walks, gets up earlier than the many royal personages in the castle, and plays by the hour with the swarms of royal children that fill the castle. In the evening he sings with his mother-in-law, the Danish Queen, and her daughters. On Queen Louise's birthday he sang with a shorus of several hundred children, and as the Queen was delighted he made the children sing all over again leading the tune himself.
All the young members of the royal party,
Danish. English, and Greek, are very fond of heir imperial uncle, and prefer him to all their other uncles, of whom they have a large choice. There are many things about the Czar, however, which tell how unusual for him is the gay life he is now leading and how anxious is the life of that man whom thousands of other men are desirous to kill. He has grown quickly old. His face is worn, and shows great nervous tension. He often amiles at Fredensbourg a luxury in which he rarely indulges at home. as might be expected of a man who lived in constant dread of having it drowned in the explosion of a bomb meant for himself. Whenever he rides into Copenhagen lifting his hat to the crowds which throng the streets,it is noticed how quickly he has grown bald. He was left far behind in that respect by his wife's bald brother-in-law, the Prince of Wales. Often when he is expected the Czar does not appear or takes a different route, and his arrangements even for shooting and fishing are fre-quently changed at the last moment from fear

How much he must envy the Prince of Wales. known among the royal children as "Uncle Bert," who goes about everywhere without any precaution, and is supposed to stand a good chance of being nominated to the Presidency. f worse should come to worst and his country suddenly take a notion to turn into a republi

There was much celebration at Baden-Baden yesterday, it being the seventy-sixth anniversary of the birth of the German Empress. There is always an element lacking in the birthday festivities of these great people, who live in the unhappy condition of being able to who is spoiled by every one, never knows the endless longing and numerous hints more than plain. The old Empress cannot have experienced yesterday the keen delight felt by many a less fortunately situated old lady among her subjects, who, on similar occasions, sees a grocer's wagon unloading at her front door. while a coal cart backs up at her back door. Everything possible was done, however, to make a happy day of it for the Emperor's wife. The King of the Belgians, the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, and all the Grand Dukes and people of that class within reach came to ment her. As for the old Emperor, he was there, of course, and his gallantry, always pronounced, is reported to have reached such pitch that, although violent exercise is forbidden him, it is probably safe to assert that, in the course of the day, he saluted his venerable spouse at least once for every year that was being celebrated.

Of the Crown Prince of Germany, who remains in the Tyrol, there is little good news to be told. He was unable to be with his mother for her birthday celebration, and may probably never again be able to do anything but look after his health. The doctors still assert there is no fear of cancer, but no more predictions are heard of a speedy recovery. Doctors whose duty it is, as the physicians of a man upon whose health so much depends, to put his case in the best possible light, show the greatest reluctance to expressing any opinions what-ever. On Wednesday Prof. Virohow, the great in Vienna, was questioned by the Austrian Prince's health. Virehow referred the Prince to the official reports in the newspapers, hinting bluntly that the question was too delicate to be spoken of in public, and when pressed for colleague, and both propose to write up and his views he said he hoped for the best, but encourage the meetings of Leaguers in spite that the Crown Prince of Germany spoke too orcion, Balfour, and everybody else. We much and slept too little. An unbiassed physiclan in Paris, who has just seen the Crown Prince, declares there is evidence of malignant disease of some sort, which shows itself in local inflammation and general lowering of vital force. The Prince is much discouraged at his condition, although he probably does not know how serious it is, and chafes against the physicians' orders, which utterly change his active life, prohibiting him even from speaking.

The question as to where he had better pass the winter is agitating his royal friends. He cannot bear a mild climate in a sheltered place, because he needs to be braced up by strong air, and yet he is too low to bear damp or cold. The Empress of Austria has suggested Corfu. Queen to escape the March winds some years ago, and the old Emperor, who has never been constitutionally ill and cannot realize his son's condition, is anxious to have him share the Christmas festivities, and thinks Berlin, with prope care, is as good a place as any. No decision has been arrived at.

King Milan, who, on account of his family troubles, represents the unpleasant element of connubial discord in European royalty, is to have a meeting with his queen in Vienna on Monday, and has written to warn her of his coming. That absolute separation between the couple has taken place is made evident by the announcement that the King will remain during his stay at the Hotel Sachez, some distance from the Queen's residence. In telling of interesting and important per-

sonages this week it would be unfair to leave out Queen Hoang-Quiphi. No one has ever heard of her, probably, but for all that Queen Hoang is a very important young woman in Annam just now. She has just supplied that country with an heir apparent, and so the news about her becomes important. She is one of the youngest and loveliest of the hundred and odd wives who help to make life conjugal for his Majesty Dong Khan, the poten tate of that region, and now that she has become a mother is generally boss and overseer over all other brides. The jealousy and smu talk which have sprung up in Dong Khan's house since that baby came no male corespondent need undertake to describe. A close examination into the condition of affairs in Annam shows that there is a great demand in that country for an earnest woman's rights agitation. Any overflow from the western part of the United States would certainly be welcomed. The King can have all the wives he wants, and he is not obliged to exercise his prerogatives and take them. The clever idea of exempting from taxation all his fathers and mothers in law has been very successful, and he has the choice of each sea-son's débutantes. Theirs, however, is not the life of the American girl marries well. They are divided nine classes, and are told off thirty each day to look after the King, dress him, perfume him, polish and trim his finger nails, and generally to make life easy for him. Hoang-Quiphi will not have any work to do now, and

agine what he calls her for short. Here is a princess whom it is my painful duty to hold up to scorn. Dolgoruki is her name he has very probably decided to post-pone all consideration of the question until Prince Eristoff de Gourie, who, after falling

if the King should die would not be compelled.

like her childless partners, to mourn for the

rest of her life at his grave. She is, of course,

Dong Khan's favorite, but it is hard to im-

deeply in love with and proposing to Mrs. Frank Leslie, lied about it to cover his confusion at his failure. The Princess separated from her husband four years ago, played on a violin after that in a Paris café chantante, the dropped to playing in third-rate concert halls in Vienns, and last of all appears to have been mixed up in a scheme to blackmail a man who once was fond of her. The man is well known in London and well thought of. He is a theatrical manager. A Frenchman named Edmond doreau, alias Ulysses De Moreau, writing from Vienna threatened to expose the theatrical manager unless he should at once supply Moreau with £800. The manager proposed to have Moreau arrested. It was done, and he was found to be living with the Princess. She has not yet been arrested, but there is little doubt that she conspired with Moreau to divert in their direction a part of the revenue of our London theatre. The Princess is only 28 years old. She is Spanish, and was first Signorina Casmas de Lepiere. Another alleged member of the nobility who has gone wrong is the Russian Countess known to the police as Golden Hand, who has been sentenced to Siberia for life, one crime among many others proved against her being that of marrying a great many times too often. She was cosmop in her tastes, her most recent victims being three Franchmen and two Germans. Golden Hand is probably too elever to stay in Siberia. She was sent there once before, but came right away, having married and run off to Constan-tinople with an official whose business it was to see that she did not escape. There are several American travellers from Buffalo in London, and they are much interested in Golden Hand, believing her to be the same Russian Countess who once made everything lively around Lake Erie. Buffalo's Countess lived in grand style, and drove handsome ponies in the park which caused much speculation in the city. where every one who could drive handsome ponies was known. She married there a wealthy boy when he was drunk, and not long after ward she went away. The Buffalo Countess.

as described, however, seems rather too young to have been the heroine of Golden Hand's numerous matrimonial adventures.

The Anarchists and Socialists here in London are uniting to get up a demonstration by way of protest against the hanging of the Chicago Anarchists. They organized a demontration for the same purpose last winter, and I cabled you about it, but it was a very small one in a beer saloon in a little street. This will be a bigger one, for all the groups are to take part. There is not a great deal of harmony among Socialists here just now. The advocates of the land nationalization idea sugges ed long ago by Charles Fourier and adopted by Henry George are opposed, as in America, to the advocates of any other scheme for sav-Herr Most and a most energetic agitator, is still suffering from the accusation brought against him by his fellows a couple of years ago of communicating the details of their organization to the Cologne Gazette. H. H. Cham-pion, known through his efforts to transform last year's flummery of the Lord Mayor's parade into a workingmen's demonstration, now announces that he has dropped the Social Demogratic Federation, and Herbert Burrows. replying through the Pall Mall Gazthat it is the Social Democratic Federation which has dropped him. Champion accuses the Social Democrats of want of fixed purpose and calls upon Burrows to announce exactly what they intend to do to better the con-dition of men-a difficult question to answer, as many a friend of humanity has found set since the troublous times in Paris long ago. Champion, from being a howl-ing enthusiast, calling for blood and prating the neck, is now roaring as gently as any sucking dove. He objects to the use of force, and tells his comrades that if they are willing while in a small minority, to attempt to coerce versaries reply very plainly that he has been bought by the Tory Government. There is no doubt that attempts are made by the Tories to ecure control of any popular demonstration, and that money is forthcoming, if necessary, although there is nothing to prove that the change in Champion's tone is due to any such cause. We shall have a startling variety of socialistic parties in England this winter. Poverty, want, and misery are fast increasing as oold weather approaches, and they will furnish thousands of followers to every man who heads a protest of any sort against the want of bread and shelter. I have cabled you something in a previous letter concerning the horrible conlition of Trafalgar square at night. It grows worse every day. Despite the rain and cold shivering wretches continue to cover the stones of the square every night, and the place has recently become a resort for the curious gay young bucks. After dining out in the Strand, they pass by there to throw own a few coppers and to heighten, perhaps the appreciation of their own blessings by a limpse at the extreme of misery. Travellers also, especially Americans, who fill the huge hotels about the square, visit the place regularly as one of the sights of London. Many a story will soon be told in America of the rightful poverty of London, and the listeners

will have the satisfaction of knowing that the cts cannot possibly be exaggerated. I talked with an American lady who went frightened into hysteries within a few moments. She is a charitable young married woman who, by the way, was recently a visitor at the White House. In a moment of sympathy she handed a coin to a poor man. In a second she said the entire pavement seemed to rise up and come rushing at her. She had not noticed that the whole surface of the square was covered with stretched-out men and women. many of them almost half naked, of whom a half-hundred had crushed and struggled round her in the hope of charity. Fortunately the policemen who are regularly on duty there ame running up and no serious result followed the imprudence of displaying money in

such company. George Matthews, the son of James Matthews of the Buffalo Express, went with his bride to see if it was as bad as it had been described. The first group he came upon on the outskirts of the camp was a woman lying asleep on the bare stones with a young baby in her arms. while a man walked up and down beside her muttering and cursing to himself. These were respectable looking people, Matthew says, though half clothed, and probably starving. He gave the man some silver, and waking the woman and taking the child in his arms the man said. "Thank you, you are extremely started, actually running, to a stand near, where hot coffee, bread, butter. &c., could be bought for a few pence. Matthews did not care

his investigations. For several days past a large number of the poor people have continued throughout the days in the square, after having spent the night there. Hundreds of them are to be seen there now all day long. What they eat and how they live is a mystery. Policemen are regplarly detailed to patrol what has become the recognized camping ground of poverty. The inhabitants of the camp are made to keep close to the high stone wall bounding the Pall Mall side of the square From Pall Mail hundreds of spectators look down all day long at the curious sightswomen stretched at full length sleeping in their rags, and men quarrelling over the tobacco or coppers occasionally thrown down. Last night there was unusual jollification and ing in the camp. Men drove up with a

wagon full of bread. The way in which it was seized and devoured showed plainly how great

is the misery there.

The interest in the great yacht race has been very great here during the week, although not so intense as in New York, and there has been a good deal of betting on the Stock Exchange. The complete defeat of the Thistle was a great surprise to Englishmen. They thought she was sure to win. The fact that the newspavery short editorials or none at all concerning it, is easily explained. Leaders had been prepared beautifully in advance on the supposition that the Thistle would be victorious. No faith whatever was attached to the reports of foul play which were cabled over. The men who worked to get out the spe cial edition of THE EVENING SUN can have th satisfaction of knowing that they enlightened the citizens of these isles as well as those of America. THE EVENING SUN story was cabled here and printed all over the kingdom.

I cabled you some time ago of the dishonest riding of Lord Ailesbury's horse Everitt by Jockey Martin, and of the suspicions against Allesbury, which were to be investigated by the Jockey Club. The Marquis and Tyler, his trainer, have been warned off Newmarket Heath and all other race courses for life, and the little jocker, who is supposed to have confessed everything, was admon-ished. Lord Alleebury is too well known to bear much discussion. This last disgrace makes him unfit to be the husband of the fairly honest concert hall singer Dolly Tester, whom he married has a magnificent estate, and ought to have large revenues, but it is heavily encumbered to pay the allowances of several dowagers, and since Allesbury gambies heavily, his pocket will probably suffer more than his reputation by the action of the Jockey Club, which makes it impossible for him to continue his career on the turf as an aristocratic bluckleg.

There has been a moderate business in American securities on the London Stock Exchange during the past week. The precaution shown and uncertainty about the money market in the United States has prevented a large business. The action of the Secretary of the Treasury has, however, given a more hopeful outlook, and to-day, although Saturday, with many brokers away, prices were about the small failures in the Exchange, which have had a rather depressing effect on grain. The rise in America has stopped all demand here for the time, and until there is a sharp decline of 8 or 4 per cent, the best informed men do not look for any improvement in the export trade. Both English and Russian wheat are much cheaper, and will be taken in preference to

W. R. Wise, formerly in the London house of H. L. Horton & Co., has withdrawn from the firm, and returned to New York on the Servia. I am informed £1,000,000 is gold was shipped to-day to New York from the Continent.

THE SEIZURE OF SAMOA.

King Malleton Preparing to Fight the Ger-

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1 .- A steamship arrived this afternoon from Australia. It brings dvices from New Zealand respecting the action of the German men-of-war and the practical ment of the Samoan group of islands. The four German men-of-war lying at Apia landed 1.300 troops and marines on Aug. 25, and immediately proclaimed Transcess King of Samediately thereafter published this protest:

Whereas, The Government of Germany has this day proclaimed Tamasese King of Samoa, now, therefore, tofore to recognize Malietoa. We advise all Samoans to submit quietly, not to fight, whatever their provocation but to await peaceably ince results of deliberations now in progress, which alone can determine the future of Samoa.

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The New Zealand advices from Apia are that the hostility between the Germans and the loyal natives was increasing, and German settlers were constantly complaining before the Germans took possession of thefts committed by the natives, while the natives complained of the injustice of Germans in land transactions. King Malietoa complained to the English and Americans of the conduct of the Germans, and the German Consul is said to have several times menaced Malietoa with the possible elevation of a rival chief, which was actually done, as already related.

The immediate provocation which led to the German action was an occurrence growing out of the celebration of the Emperor of Germany's birthday. It is declared by New Zealand newspapers that a number of Germans' became intoxicated and handled some of the natives roughly. A free fight ensued, the Samoans attacking the Germans. This affair, however, passed over. Afterward the German Commodore sent to King Malietoa demanding \$13,000 as damages for the injury done the Germans. \$1,000 being included as a personal fine upon the King. The damages were explained to be on account of injuries to German plantations and robberles by the natives, King Malietoa and robberles by the natives. King Malietoa time to consider, but the next day the Germans landed and posted this proclamation:

Civilizing or Aria: By order of his Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, was has been declared against Chef Crimens and and posted this processmand.

Crimens or Aria: By order of his Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, war has been declared against Chief Maietoa. The neutrality of the municipal district will be respected as long as the security of the German troops is not endangered by any agriation within the municipal district. T call upon the inhabitants to assist me in the maintenance of peace and good order in Apia.

RENEULY,

Commodore and Commander of the German squadron.

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The British and American subjects at once sought the protection of their respective flags, and a joint circular was then promulgated by the American and British Consuls, Malleton not only denies the authority of the Germans to set up a king in his stead, but threatens to fight for his rights. On Sept, 12 he was mustering 1,340 men, and active hostilities were expected from day to day. The Samoans are declared to be indifferently armed, and can make no serious show against the Germans. New Zealand newspaper comment is bitter against the Germans looking upon their action as a practical annexation, despite the understanding with the United States and Great Britain.

STATE POLITICS.

The Bemeeratic Faction Fight in Aubura Carried Into the County Convention.

AUBURN, Oct. 1.-The Moses-Durston Democratic faction fight was continued at the Democratic County Convention here to-day. The Moses men secured the organization of the regular Convention in the Court House, and the Durston faction bolted in a body and the Durston faction bolted in a body amid great confusion, and held another convention in the Academy of Music. Each faction nominated a county ticket this afternoon. The Moses ticket is as follows: District-Attorney, D. I. Hurlburt: Superintendent of the poor, J. V. White; Coroner, Dr. J. P. Creveling, Horace T. Cook, Republican, was endorsed for County Treasurer. The Durston men also endorsed Cook, and nominated Wm. Slade for District-Attorney, T. C. Bridges for Superintendent of the poor, and Dr. Hurter for Coroner.

Superintendent of the poor, and Dr. Harter for Coroner.
UTICA. Oct. 1.—The Republicans of the First Oneida district to-day nominated M. H. Sexton for member of Assembly.
ALBANY. Oct. 1.—The Democrate of the Third Judicial district to-day nominated Stephen L. Mayham of Schoharie, and Samuel Edwards for Justices of the Supreme Court. Both gentlemen were appointed by Gov. Hill last winter to fill vacaucies.
LYONS. Oct. 1.—At the Wayne County Democratic Convention to-day Rolland A. Hubbard of Lyons was nominated for County Clerk. Dr. E. P. Lamdon of Sodus for Coroner, and J. P. Colburn for Justice of the Peace.
At the Republican Convention for the Second Wayne district Barnet H. Davis of Palmyra was renominated for the Assembly, and M. H. Finley of Palmyra for School Commissioner.

H. F. Howey for Senator.

Cherry-Mait Phosphites General Debility, want of Vitality, Nervous

The best and strongest teeth must succumb to neglect.

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY. GREAT THRONG WELCOMES HIM

TO INDIANA'S CAPITAL CITY.

Received at the State House by Gay, Gray

-A Lunch with Mrs. Hendricks and exSenator McDonald-One of the Crowd
Presents Him with a Waterbury Watch. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 1 .- Daybreak found the President's train in western Ohio, about two single track lines, and its printed special time card bore the legend: "This train will run extra with absolute right of track over all trains." The night was passed comfortably by the excursionists and without notable incident. about a thousand persons were at the station n Columbus, Ohio, when the train arrived at 416 A. M. They were very quiet, gathering selves with looking at the car which contained sident. A telegram had been received by Col. Lamont at Pittsburgh, from Congressman Outhwaite, urging a stop at Columbus but the reply was made that owing to the early hour it would be impossible. At Bradford Junction, at 7 o'clock, the President made his first appearance, and greeted a little crowd of a hundred which had gathered about his car

with a hearty "Good morning." one of the crowd. "That is impossible now," replied the President, "she has had a hard day's task before her and is resting." "Well, we are right glad to see you, sir," said

the spokesman of the crowd.
"I thank you for that," rejoined the President, "but of the two, I expect you would pre-

fer to see Mrs. Cleveland."
At Richmond, Ind., a half acre of solid huston was spent in handshaking, the President remaining upon the platform of his car and grasping the hands reached up to him. grasping the hands reached up to him, Breakfast was the only incident of the run from Richmond to Indianapolis. The day was cool but promised to be fair. The prairie States were not seen at their best. The corn stood withering in rows or rotting in stacks, and the wheat fields were stretches of gray stubble and weeds, but the woods were everywhere glorious, the yellow tints becoming brighter and the purple more pronounced as progress was made westward.

THE RECEPTION IN INDIANAPOLIS.

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THE RECEPTION IN INDIANAPOLIS.

In this city the day dawned in a drizzle, and the outlook for the reception was gloomy enough, but the President's "good luck" brought in a burst of sunshine as the procession moved. It was too into however, to contribute toward swelling the growds, and the number was not so great as it would otherwise have been. Still it has been exceeded here only by the crowd that greeted Mr. Blaine. The line of march straight down Washington street from the railroad crossing, where the President left the cars, to the State House, where he was formally received and held his reception, is just about a mile in length, and on either side the walks were packed with people. The view up the main street was an inspiring one, with breeze enough to make a vista of fluttering color.

The procession moved promptly on time—11 o'clock, First came a squad of mounted police, bahind come the moving mass with flying flags and the flashing of military accourrements. Next came the Governor's staff, in gorgeous uniforms, while behind marched a platoon of police, followed by a band of musicians. Behind these marched the light infantry, making a striking display. Then the Chief Marshai, Gen. Knefer and staff, and immediately following came the President's escort, the Hendricks Club, to the number of two or three hundred. Thoy all wore tall hats of gray, with a black band, black clothes, the club badge, and a cane was carried by each. The club formed in hollow square surrounding the President's carriage. The open carriage, hidden almost by a drapery of flags, was drawn by eight, powerful gray horses, gayly caparisoned. On the observed and handkerchiefs fluttered from every window. The President was in his customary suit of black, with hat to match. As the carriage moved slowly up the street the crowd swept over the curbstones, making two grows and the procession was very compact and comparatively quick-m

On reaching the State House, the Presiden-tial party, with fifty of the most prominent Indiana officeholders, including members of Congress, were conducted to a stand creeted for the occasion, and there, in the presence of about 25,000 people gathered around the place, Gov. Gray introduced the President to the multitude in the following address of wecome: GOV. GRAY'S SPEECH.

multitude in the following address of wecome:

GOV, GRAY'S SPEECH.

In behalf of the people of Indiana, I greet you, bidding you welcome to the State and its capital. He assured that the exhibition of popular interest evidenced by this large assemblage of our citizens is a manifestation of respect for you not less than for the United Magniariate. The people of Indiana meet you here to day to testify by their presence their reverence and respect for the anthority established by their suffrages under the Constitutin and laws of their country. If there are any here who differ with you as to the wisdom of any of your official acts. I feel that I can safely say that, while so differing, they accord to you honesty of purpose and a sincere clear to conserve the discharge the duties of your high office as you saw and coinsoisenthously understood them.

Your visit to this Commonwealth occurs at a time when all our interests and industries have fairly felt the impetus of advancement and prosperity imparted to them by an administration of national affairs prudent, pure, peaceshle, logal to the Constitution and genius of the republic. You stand in our midst the chosen magistrate of sixty millions of free men, the representative of the constitutional liberty and of the grand and indestructible union of the States each distinct as the waves one as the sea, for the upholding of the ones, which inclinan has given her chotsel principal into the constitution of the states each distinct as the waves one as the sea, for the upholding of the ones, which inclinan has given her chotsel principal into the constitution of the states each distinct as the waves one as the sea, for the upholding of the ones, which inclinan has given her chotsel principal into the constitution of the state each distinct as the wave were done the sea for the upholding of the state of the constitution of the state each distinct as the wave the four the four the feel of the distance of the constitution of the great responde to the capital with the late reques much enjoyed.

Tyon, Mr. Fresident, as the guest of Indiana, and in behalf of her two and a half millions of citizens. I again bid you thrice welcome to the state and to the hospitalities of this capital.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S BEPLY. When I received a hearty invitation from the people of Indianapolis, and, through their Governor, the invita-tion of the people of the State of Indians, to stop on my travel and see them and their capital city. I was not long in determining that my route should lead me this way. I am sincerely glad to have the opportunity which my short stay affords to see the fair proportions of your thriving and presperous town.

The citizens of the State of Indiana have abundant

cause for congratulation in the volume and variety of their products, their public educational advantages, their charitable institutions, and all that contributes to the greatness of a State. But it seems to me that not the east cause for an Indianian's pride should be his State capital. First settled in 1818, one year thereafter its population numbered fifteen families. Chosen as the sent of the State Government in 1821, it was about that time laid out as a town and given its present name, though it had no incorporation until 1834 and did not receive a city charter till 1847. Forty years growth has given it a population of at least 183,000 and all the busiess activity that characterizes a prosperous American city.
I shall not dwell in detail upon the features of your

city's flourishing condition, which are daily under your observation. I am told by an old resident that your capital can be directly reached by rallroad from every county in the State except two, and those who live here must be very active and restless, or very social, or both, must be very active aim excesses, or very active in for I am quite sure that you will find more miles of street railroad in Indianapolis than in any other city of its size in the United States. I must not omit to contratulate the people of Indiana and their capital upon a careful and economical administration of their public a careful and economical administration of their public affairs. A proof of this now beautifus your city, for I am told that your handsome and spacelous State House, just completed, was actually built within the limit of the sum originally fixed. In these days of waste, extravagance, and miscalculation in regard to public buildings, this is a thing so unusual that you may well be proud of it. Bo far as your city is concerned, it has been quite lately reported as having the lowest tax rate of all the cities of the country with a population of SQ. 000 and upward, excepting two.

I am at this moment much impressed with another

thought connected with this place. Its suggestion cannot fail to awaken in your minds an affectionate sentiment, and its s. bject directs the interested attention of
the nation to this spot. Here irved and died a manyour neighbor and your friend—whose name was a
household word throughout the land, trusted and respected by his fellow men, and by them invested with
the history attention of the land of the prothe highest civic trusts. A loyal true son of your State, amid his hunors he never forgot the peo-ple of Indiana and his fellow townsmen of Indianapolis. And while he loved you well, he brought honor to you by his faithful discharge of the functions of public office and by a firm devotion and adherence to pairiotic principles. All will join you in the respect you cherish for his memory, and the kindly, tender thought of the people of the land will always turn to your city as the place where your distinguished citizen lived and died, and where rests his remains among the surroundings he so much enjoyed. It is, therefore, not only gratifying to me to be with you as citizens of Indianapo lis, but to be able to greet you as the friends and neigh bors of a man honored by the nation, and connected with me by ties of friendship, by the fortunes of politi

with me by ties of friendship, by the fortunes of political life, and in the discharge of public duty.

After the speeches the citizens passed through the rotunda in files of three. The column was not all admitted, several hundred being left waiting. At 1's P. M. the President and wife and others of the party called upon Mrs. Hendricks, where an elegant hunch was provided, very unexpectedly, which somewhat delayed the march. It was half past 2 before the procession again started, going north on Meridian street to ex-Senator McDonald home, where Mrs. McDonald had prepared lunch and invited a party of sixty to sit down with the distinguished guests. After a brief call here the line of march was taken up for the Union Depot, where they arrived soon after 3's, and started for Terre Haute. The train left half an hour late, but the time was made up before it reached Terre Haute. The President and Mrs. Cleveland expressed themselves as delighted with the warmth and cordiality of their recoption in Indianapolis and with the general appearance of the town, its inhabitants and its public buildings. The parting words at Indianapolis buss a stentorian invitation, audible above the cheers of the multitude, to "Come again, Grover." to which the President raised his hat and smilingly bowed his thanks.

Among the mementoes of the visit brought away by the distinguished guests is a Waterbury watch, which was presented by some one at the reception in the Capitol, engraved: "To Grover Cleveland, with the regards of a travelling salesman."

Two or three thousand persons were assembled at the station at Greeneastic, Ind., and pald their respects vivaciously as the train ran past at a clow rate. A long train load of returning Grand Army men stood upon a siding, the passengers in which crowded its platforms and windows, and waved and shouted their salutes.

The Ecception at Terrik Haute.

and windows, and waved and shouted their salutes.

THE EECEPTION AT TERRE HAUTE.

TERRE HAUTE, Oct. 1.—At Terre Haute station a crowd of several thousand persons thronged the track and platforms and made the disembarkation of the party a difficult and somewhat dangurous proceeding. The President was received by Senator Yoorhees, exceretary Thompson, and a committee, and with his companions was driven to the Normal School building, in front of which a stand had been erected for the formalities of the reception. The populace seemed on fire with enthusiasm, accompanying the carriage on their way and maintaining one unceasing din of cheers. Thousands of national flars were flying from the windows along the way and many buildings were elaborately decorated with bunting. It was dark before the procession reached its stand, and the time for the departure of the train was already past. The great square contained as nearly as could be estimated, more than 20,000 persons. Senator Voorhees called the assemblage to order, asked for silence, and announced that the Hon. Richard Thompson would welcome to Terre Haute the President of the United States.

Mr. Thompson, in the course of his speech, dwelt briefly upon the boundless resources of the Mississippi valley, to which the President was making his first visit. He spoke of the pride of the people of Terre Haute in the Wabash Valley, and especially in their beautiful city. He asked leave to anticipate that when the President should have seen more of the west, he might realize more than ever how much there was for all to keep the United States in the front rank of nations, and conceive those principles for which the fathers found the resident should have seen more of the principle of the people. It seems fitting that, as we leave it browers, we should after the monster of parting quest, pause for a moment and express the pleasure which a brief visit to your State has adorded us. I am told, too, that Terre Haute is one of the most beautiful cities of which Indians can boast an THE RECEPTION AT TERRE HAUTE.

which indians can boast, and this causes me to regret that I know so little about it, and have so little opportunity now to see it.

The fact that is particular neighborhood forms the riche fact that is particular neighborhood forms the riche of comprantation which doubtiess von fully appreciate; but of all your products, perhaps the most widely known is the "Tail Sycamore of the Wabsit." for this place has been pretty well advertised as the home of that particularly lofty tree. During the last two and a half years I have become somewhat acquainted with this flycamore, and have made up rind that he has height enough and size enough for any locality or for any purpose.

The name of your city indicates its beautiful and commanding location. The rich and fertile country all about it, its excellent means of transportation and communication, and its extensive manufactories and industries aiready in operation deprive its citizens of any excussif it shall not further expand and prosper. The kind greetings and hearty welcome which have been accorded us by the citizens of indiana make us feet lind we are parting with friends, and we shall reasured them with more grateful pleasure than the

people of terre tiants.

Upon the conclusion of the speeches the visitors were escorted again to their carriages, and, as soon as these could be freed from the multitude, drove rapidly to the depot and took the train for St. Louis.

MASSACHUSETTS MUGWUMPS.

They will Either Vote for Gov. Ames or Cut Of the Top of their Tickets. Boston, Oct. 1 .- The Mugwumps went to

their own funeral at the Parker House this was the first gathering of the Massachusetts Reform Club since the death scene at Worces ter, and its members, who before that event ter, and its members, who before that event comprised the Mugwump party of the State, to-day had heart only for a mutual exchange of sympathy. So, when The Sun correspondent asked Secretary Winslow Warren for permission to listen to the speeches, he was met by a courtoous refusal.

"No, we can't admit visitors to-day," said Mr. Warren, smiling. "You see, we are doing our washing, and we must attend to it all alone."

"Can you tell me what the club will do about Mr. Lovering's nomination?" was seked.
"Yee; you can say that we unanimously refuse to support him."
"How about Ames?"
"Well, as a matter of fact, about half of us will vote for Gov. Ames and the rest of us will cut off the top of our ticket."
The following resolution was unanimously adopted, amid great applause:

Retoired. That this club heartily pledges the President of the United States its cordial aid in supporting the dignity, independence, and fidelity to civil acryles per form of the leading Federal officers of Boston, the Col-lector and the Peetmaster. This resolution was sent by wire to the President this evening.

THE AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN.

Secretary Bayard Says it was Delayed by Non-action of Congress on the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- The agreement between the United States and Spain for the reciprocal and complete suspension of all discriminating duties of tennage or imports was signed on Sept. 21 by Secretary Bayard and the Spanish Minister and published in THE SUN on the following day. The signing of this agree ment had been pending for some months, and the Spanish authorities, who were eager to have it settled, importuned our Minister at Madrid to inquire why the negotiations seemed to drag. On March 5, the very day after Con-gress adjourned, Mr. Bayard telegraphed:

Curry, Minister, Matrid:

The treaty making power under which negotiations with Spain have been initiated is controlled by legislative action. Awaiting Congressional decision as to amelioration of the tarid laws, no action was possible until the adjournment of Congress. A hopeful basis of improved commercial intercourse will be communicated Example. sing the matter at length, again observes

In the muil communication Mr. Bayard, disthe question has been so essentially biended with the problem of tariff reformation and reduction that a definite answer could not well be made while Congress was still in session and while even a chance remained that existent eachin might be taken toward a solution of the difficulty. The adjournment of Congress without any change whatever in the existing tariff left me in a position to respond to your inquiries.

Lieut, Weber Not Guilty.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1. - The court martial which met in this city Aug. 20 to try Second Lieut. Julius which met in the city Aug. 20 to try second used. Justin H. Weber, Signal Corps. United States Army, on charge of negicet of duty and dischedience of orders in failing to make monthly reports to the Chief Signal Officer is charge of the station at Wood's Holl, has resurred a ver-dict of not guilty, and the Lieutenant-General has ap-proved of the Sinding of the court.

All the Latest Improvements Are adopted by Beadleston & Woers in the brewing and bottling of their "Imperial" Beer and "Culmbacher," securing absolute purity. 291 West 10th st. N. Y.—469

"VETS" HOME AGAIN.

THEY HAD A VERY ENTHUSIASTIC WEL-COME LAST NIGHT.

Things Were Lively at the Poot of West Forty-second Street-The Boys Hed a Storious Time on Their Long Trip.

The 106 veteran firemen who filled this town with excitement when they started off on their \$50,000 excursion on Sept. 5 filled it with flame and music and glory when they returned last night. There were substantial tokens that something interesting was going to hap-pen within a dozen blocks of Forty-second street long before the street lam twinkling in the fog, and nobody who followed the crowd had any trouble in finding out what it was. Forty-second street resembled Mott street during the Chinese New Year. Gayly colored lanterns hung across the street, and banners waved on every hand.

Men and women, dressed in their best

clothes, waded bravely through the mud in the street, because the crowded sidewalks interfered with rapid progress, and plunged along toward the ferry. It seemed that all the city knew that the veterans were coming home. and that everybody was determined to stand right in front of the ferry entrance. Police Captain Kilialea determined that they shouldn't do anything of the kind, and the squad of policemen that he had on hand were kept mowing a passageway through the crowd. The most persistent persons there were the wives of the brave firemen. who had been separated from their husbands for nearly a month, and it takes something more than a squad of policemen to keep a woman

crowd. The most persistent persons there were the wives of the brave firemen. Who had been separated from their husbands for nearly a month, and it takes something more than a squad of policemen to keep a woman back under such circumstances. Coaches and cabs clattered up with a great racket, and helped to swell the excitement, while the street cars, that usually have the right of way, hadn't any rights at all that were recognized.

Then the Reception Committee, all decked out in red and blue and gold, marched down, and after them came other bodies of men who were firemen many, years ago. They were dreased in red shirts and the old-style fire ints. and whole squades of them carried gleaming red lantenns. Others carried flaming torches that sputtered flercely, and then, as a climax to all this brilliancy, came half a dozen big calcium lights.

After it was discovered that one end of Forty-sacond street wasn't nearly big enough to hold silt the enthusiasm, dozens of the old fire companies turned about and marched back to Eighth avenue, where they found Grand Marchal Edmund Stephenson waiting to arrange them in marching order. When the policemen were about tired out there came a grand burst of red fire, a wave of music, and then a wild cheer. The veterans had arrived at last, and as they marched off the ferryboat they received a welcome that must have made their hearts jump.

Cappa's band appeared first playing a rollick-ing marching air, and after them came the Reception Committee. Alent for overcoals, with the fire and the policy of the fire overcoals, with the fire and appeared first playing a rollick-ing marching air, and after them came the Reception Committee. Alent for overcoals, with the fire and appeared first playing a rollick-ing marching air, and after them came the Reception Committee. Alent for the first playing a rollick-ing marching air, and after them came the Reception Committee. Alent for a time of the fire of the

Brooklyn, and a Bay Ridge company.

Of course all this vast array stopped traffe for a time, but nobody minded that, and when they got under way there was enthusiasm enough to make up for any little inconveniences that night have occurred. The excursionists were known from all the others because of their big pearl coats, and cheere greeted them at every step. They marched to Broadway, thence to Fith avenue, to Twelfth street, to Fourth avenue, to Eighth street, to Broadway, thence to Fith avenue, to Eighth street, to Broadway, thence to Fith avenue, to Eighth street, to Broadway, to Waverly place, back again to Fifth avenue, and then to Tenth street, where they broke ranks and made a dash for their club. Here was, a collation waiting for overybody who could got in, and a lively time followed.

D. H. Anderson, one of the famous 108, said that the trip was a great success in every respect. "Our first stop," he said, "was at Chicago: then we stopped at Omaha, Sail Lake. Bacramento, San Francisco, Denver, Ransas City, St. Louis, Louisville, Cheinnati, and Cleveland. We remained in San Francisco three days, and we had a big dinner at the Palace Hotel, at which there were 800 present. Many of the men visited the Chinese quariers and brought home mementoes of that section. The train we were on collided with another train forty miles this side of Ransas City and killed two men, but none of our party was hur!"

Danied G. F. Class, one of the veterans, told. a little different story: "Cappa's music was first-class," he said, "but the concerts given by him, and which were expected to be profitable enough to help pay the expenses, were not successful. Twelve of the liremen had their wives along and were taxed \$200 extra for their company. The funds got so low after we left San Francisco that we were out down to two meals a day, and those who did not like this had to pay extra for the third meal. If the train had been going faster than fifteen miles an hour when the collision occurred there would have been a sad accident, b

"HARRY HILL'S" LAST NIGHT.

The Famous Old Sporting Resert Closed Up and the Employees Discharged.

Harry Hill's sporting house at Crosby and Houston streets was crowded with Hill's old friends last night. The gaslights under the big gilded eagle over the main entrance burned as brightly as ever, and the big colored lamp over the side entrance on Houston street

over the eide entrance on Houston street threw red, green, and blue shadows on the wet sidewalks.

"To-night is my last night in the old place where I've been for so many years," Harry said, and then referred feelingly to his regret at parting with his old employees, many of whom have been with him nearly twenty years. Several people, Hill says, are anxious to lease his little theatre, but he could not say who would succeed him. The waitresses and bartenders, who are much attached to Hill, presented him with a handsome floral emblem, and a band, which they had engaged, serenaded him.

Daly's Successful Week in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1. - Augustin Daly's ompany to night closed the most successful week eve nloved by Zimmerman & Nixon, the proprietors of the enjoyed by Zimmerman & Nixon, the proprietors of the Chestnut Street Opera House. In the eight enterialments of the week—six nights and two mathrees—"Nancy & Co." was given three times, "Taning of the work ended to highly with a double. The case and the week ended to highly with a double. The case the Chest and the work ended to highly with a double. The case the Chest and the work ended to highly with a double to the control of the control were turned away. The receipts for the week were \$10,000.

Another Veteran Appelated to Office.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- Secretary Fairchild to day appointed Col. Jemes A. Jewell to be expervising special agent of the Treasury Department in place of transferred to the Baltimore district. Col. Jewell com-manded the Fifty-ninth Regiment. New York Velunisars during the war, and obtained his commission by meri-toricus service in the field. He was appointed special agent in 1860, and did service in Buston and New York, and since September last has been in charge of the New York bureau.